

(1849) p. 1161); *Eurygaster mutans* (Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. v. (1861) p. 240); *Tachina australis* (Ins. Saund.—Dipt. iv. (1852) p. 279); and *Nemoræa amplificans* (Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. iv. (1860) p. 122). The extensive series of specimens in the Museum collection shows that *B. zebina* is among the commonest of the larger Tachinidæ in India and Ceylon, and also occurs in Burma, Malacca, Java, the Sunda Is., Celebes, Dorey (New Guinea), Queensland, and New South Wales.

Tachina grandis (Ins. Saund.—Dipt. iv. (1852) p. 278, pl. vii. fig. 1.—India) belongs to the genus *Nemoræa*, Rob.-Desv., and may be the female of *N. tropidobothra*, Br. & v. Berg., as stated by van der Wulp (Tijdschr. v. Ent. xxxvi. p. 161, & Cat. Descr. Dipt. S. Asia, p. 129). But, since Walker's type does not altogether agree with the description by Brauer and von Bergenstamm, it seems advisable, for the present at any rate, to regard the two species as distinct.

XLI.—*Some new Species and Genera of Lamellicorn Coleoptera from the Indian Empire.* By GILBERT J. ARROW.

THIS paper contains descriptions of some of the most important Indian Lamellicornia which are yet unnamed in the British Museum collection, together with observations upon allied forms which have accrued in the course of its preparation.

PART I.

Cetoniidæ.

Heterorrhina dispar, sp. n.

Sat elongata, crebre punctata, processu sternali haud longo, sat acuto.

♂. Viridi-olivacea, abdomine pedibusque rufis, nitida; capite inermi, excavato, clypei margine antica valde reflexa et arcuata; pedibus sat gracilibus, tibiis anticis vix dentatis.

♀. Obscure castanea, opaca; clypeo valde excavato, antice nasuto, vertice cornu decumbente truncato armato; pedibus crassioribus, tibiis anticis latis, bidentatis.

Long. 20–22 mm.

Hab. N. India, Darjeeling.

The form is elongate, not much depressed, rather strongly and uniformly punctured above. Head rugosely punctured, with the clypeus rather broader than long and the front margin prominent in the middle. Prothorax coarsely and closely punctured, with the interstices extremely finely punctulated. Scutellum punctured except along the middle line.

Elytra rugosely punctured, some of the punctures forming double rows. Pygidium transversely rugose. Sternal process short, but rather sharp. Metasternum smooth in the middle and coarsely punctured at the sides. Abdomen finely punctured.

♂. Olive-green, shining, with the abdomen and legs reddish. Head unarmed behind. Clypeus somewhat excavated, with the front margin curved, reflexed, and slightly produced in the middle. Sides of the prothorax strongly angulated in the middle and nearly straight in front and behind.

♀. Purplish black, with abdomen and legs castaneous. Form more elongate, with the upper surface more opaque. Clypeus strongly excavated, with the front margin rather strongly produced upwards in the middle and the vertex armed with a horizontal process freely produced and truncated in front. Prothorax more convex and less contracted in front than in the male. Legs stouter, with the front tibiæ strongly bidentate and all the tarsi shorter and thicker than in the other sex.

In the peculiar differences of form and colouring between the two sexes this species shows relationship only to *H. mutabilis*, Hope, from which it is quite easily distinguished. It is larger and has less distinctly costate elytra, besides which the sternal process, although short, is much less so than in that species, and the clypeus is longer and quite differently shaped in both sexes.

A male and female have formed part of the British Museum collection for fifty years, but have not hitherto been distinguished from the allied species.

Anomalocera subopaca, sp. n.

Olivaceo-vel purpureo-viridis, antennis tarsisque nigris, elongata, paulo depressa; capite granulato, clypeo quadrato, antice paulo dilatato, marginibus fere rectis; prothorace crebre punctato, medio subtilissime, lateraliter grosso et rugose, lateribus vix arcuatis, medio leviter angulatis; scutello elongato, acuto; clytris parum profunde rugose punctatis, obsolete striatis, postice marginibus grosse rugulosis; pygidio dense rugoso, breviter setoso; processu sternali sat longo, parum curvato, metasterni lateribus dense punctatis, piliferis; abdomine fere lævi.

♂. Angustior, prothorace antice magis contracto, abdomine sulcato, clava antennali longissima; tibiis anticis muticis, posticis dense et longe fulvo-ciliatis.

Long. 22 mm.

Hab. N. India, Manipur.

Green, with pinkish reflections; elongate, parallel-sided,

rather flat above, and not highly glazed. Clypeus granulated, about as long as it is broad, slightly widening towards the front, with the anterior and lateral margins nearly straight. Prothorax very finely punctured upon the disk and very coarsely and rugosely at the sides, rather shorter than in *A. glaberrima* and *Mearesi*, and with the sides rather more distinctly angulated in the middle and the base strongly trisinate. Elytra finely and shallowly but rather closely strigosely punctured, some of the punctures forming rows anteriorly, with the apical and posterior lateral parts coarsely strigose, but scarcely setose, and the apical angles slightly produced. Pygidium densely rugose and clothed with short and not closely-set setæ. Sternal process moderately long, depressed, blunt, and not much curved. Metasternum smooth and deeply grooved at the middle and densely punctured and pubescent at the sides. Abdomen almost smooth.

The male is more elongate, with the prothorax more narrowed in front, the abdomen deeply channelled, the antennal club very long, and the hind tibiæ thickly fringed.

Half a dozen specimens were collected by Mr. Doherty. The species is closely related to *A. glaberrima* and *Mearesi*, but is rather more elongate and depressed, and the upper surface is much less glassy, being rather closely sculptured all over. The male has the prothorax less narrowed in front than in those two forms.

The genus *Anomalocera* was formed for *A. Mearesi*, Hope, alone, but that species is only peculiar in the rather greater length of the antennal club of the male than that of its allies, and a natural group is formed by associating with it the species which have been placed in *Heterorrhina* and *Rhomborrhina*, characterized by a tapering sternal process, the clypeus simple in both sexes, and the hind tibiæ straight. The genus *Heterorrhina* will then be confined to the forms in which the clypeus is armed in one (the female) or both sexes, and *Rhomborrhina* to those in which the sternal process is broadly transverse and the clypeus of the characteristic spatulate shape.

The species I include in *Anomalocera* as thus defined are *A. Mearesi*, Hope, *glaberrima*, Westw., *subopaca*, sp. n., *microcephala*, Westw., *Mellii*, G. & P., *heros*, G. & P., *resplendens*, Schönh., *rufitibis*, Bates, *unicolor*, Motsch., *Fortunei*, Saund., and *olivacea*, Jans. There still remains one isolated species, which, while it has the clypeus simple in both sexes and the sternal process long and slender, cannot be associated with this group. The antennal club is equally short in both sexes, the clypeus is nearly square in shape, the elytra are very strongly and regularly punctate-striate,

and in particular the hind tibiæ of the male are strongly bent and furnished with a thick brush of hairs. This is *Cetonia lata*, F., with which *Heterorrhina sylhetica*, Thoms., is synonymous. It was described by Thomson from North India and by Fabricius from Java, but it has a continuous range through Burma and the Malay Peninsula, and the differences mentioned by Thomson have no reality when a series of specimens is compared. For this form I propose the new genus *Euchloropus*.

The chief differential characters of the *Heterorrhina* group of genera may be tabulated as follows:—

Clypeus armed in one or both sexes	<i>Heterorrhina</i> .
Clypeus unarmed.	
Hind tibiæ of ♂ strongly curved	<i>Euchloropus</i> .
Hind tibiæ of ♂ straight.	
Sternal process elongate	<i>Anomalocera</i> .
Sternal process transverse.....	<i>Rhomborrhina</i> .

Macronota gracilis, sp. n.

Nigra, supra opaca, elytris obscure rufis, macula postscutellare ad humeros producta, fascia transversa apicibusque nigris, scutelli apice, suturæ medio lineolisque duabus transversis post-humeralibus albis, sterni abdominisque lateribus plus minusve albis; sat parva, angustata, capite (tuberculo lævi postico excepto), prothorace pygidioque omnino granulosis, clypeo modice emarginato; prothorace fere circulari, postice leviter lobato et depresso, angulis vix perspicuis; singulo elytro fortiter unicastato, lateribus post humeros sat leviter sinuatis; pedibus gracilibus, tibiis anticis tridentatis, posterioribus omnibus sine dentibus.

Long. 15 mm.

Hab. Assam, Naga Hills.

Black, with the elytra dark red except for a black patch behind the scutellum produced to the shoulders, a transverse median fascia, and the apical margins, and decorated with white markings consisting of a spot behind the scutellum, another at the middle of the elytral suture, and two transverse marginal spots on each elytron. The sides of the sternum and the margins of the basal segments of the abdomen are also marked with white.

The form is very elongate, tapering behind, and the legs are slender. The head, pronotum, and pygidium are coarsely granulated. The head is flat, with a smooth tubercle on the vertex and moderately notched in front. The prothorax is almost circular in shape, with all the angles almost obsolete, and moderately depressed behind. The elytra have a silky sheen, and each has a strong costa and is feebly sinuated

behind the shoulder. The front tibiæ have three slight teeth and the four posterior tibiæ are without teeth or spines at the middle. The antennal club is of moderate length.

Glycosia biplagiata, sp. n.

Nigra, nitida, clytris opacis, plaga suturali nitida excepta, singulo post medium flavo-maculato; elongata, depressa, ad humeros lata, deinde angustata, capite parvo, crebre punctato, antico sat emarginato; prothorace convexo, grosse punctato, sat late marginato, lateribus medio angulatis; scutello sat parvo, impunctato; clytris striato-punctatis, lateribus post humeros valde sinuatis, apicibus sinuatis, angulis suturalibus acutis; pygidio parvo, fere levi; corpore subtus nitido, lateribus grosse punctatis: ♂ prothorace basi latiore, tibiis anticis minus distincte tridentatis.

Long. 20 mm.

Hab. Andaman Is.

Shining black, with the elytra opaque and sooty except at the inner margins, and with a lemon-yellow patch beyond the middle of each, broad at the outer margin and pointed at its inner extremity. The form is depressed, broad at the shoulders, with the head small and the elytra straight at the sides and strongly narrowing towards the extremity. The head is strongly punctured, with the clypeus long, narrowing towards the front, where it is rather deeply notched, and not at all reflexed at the margin. The prothorax is convex, coarsely punctured, with the sides strongly margined, and angulated in the middle. The scutellum is rather small, pointed, and impunctate. The elytra are coarsely striate-punctate, with the margins strongly sinuated behind the shoulders and minutely excised at the extremities, and the apical angles acute. The pygidium is feebly punctured and the metasternum and abdomen coarsely, except at the middle. The sternal process is compressed, truncated in front, and directed obliquely downwards. The front tibiæ are 3-dentate in the female, but the uppermost tooth is almost obsolete in the male. In the latter the prothorax is broader at the base and the apical angles of the elytra are strongly spinose.

The type specimen is a female found by Roepstorff in the Andamans. There is a male in the Calcutta Museum labelled "Rangoon," probably by mistake.

The only other known species of *Glycosia* are *G. tricolor*, Oliv., and *G. palliata*, Mohn.

Protætia bidentipes, sp. n.

Elongata, parallela, depressa, nigra vel purpureo-nigra, supra velutina, subtus nitida, maculis capitis 2, prothoracis 6-8, utriusque

elytri 9, pygidii 2, flavis; capite crebro punctato, antice profunde exciso; prothorace laxe punctato, transverso, lateribus medio angulatis, postice fere parallelis; elytris punctato-striatis, apice paulo spinosis; pygidio crebre punctato, breviter flavo-setoso; tibiis anticis acute bidentatis.

Long. 18 mm.

Hab. Nicobar Is.

Sooty black or piceous black, with the head, legs, and underside shining, decorated with yellow spots distributed as follows:—a pair upon the vertex of the head, a pair at the middle and three at each lateral margin of the pronotum, the two posterior ones sometimes uniting; three placed in an oblique line upon the anterior half of each elytron, two adjoining the suture posteriorly, and four adjoining the lateral margin, and a large patch at each side of the pygidium. There are also patches upon the mesosternal epimera and the sides of the sternum and abdomen. The head is thickly punctured, with the clypeus long and deeply notched in front. The prothorax is very transverse, distinctly but not densely punctured all over, with the sides strongly angulated in the middle, and nearly parallel from there to the base, which is strongly emarginate before the scutellum. The scutellum is rather narrow. The elytra are parallel-sided, punctate-striate, with the sutural angles rather spinose. The mesosternal process is moderately prominent, nearly circular, and not much dilated at the end. The metasternum is rugose at the sides and the abdomen sparsely punctured. The front tibiæ are bidentate in both sexes. The pygidium is pubescent in two female specimens in the British Museum collection, but in a male in the Calcutta Museum labelled (no doubt wrongly) "Rangoon" the setæ are scarcely visible. The yellow markings in that specimen are also of a deeper colour.

Clinteria truncata, sp. n.

Nigra vel obscure cuprea, opaca, capite, pedibus corporeque subtus nitidis, prothoracis lateribus anguste flavo-marginatis, elytrorum maculis 2 vel 4 minutis post medium transverse positis, apicalique minuta, pygidii maculis duabus sat magnis; depressa, sat parallela, postice parum attenuata; capite elongato, dense sat regulariter punctato, antice valde exciso; prothorace subtiliter punctato, postice fortiter sat acute lobato; elytris grosse seriato-punctatis, costis duabus distinctis; processu sternali valido, conico, acuminato, abdomine medio glabro.

Long. 15-15 mm.

Hab. S. India, Nilgiri Hills.

Black or very dark coppery, velvety and opaque above,

with the head, legs, and underside shining, and with white or yellow markings, consisting of a narrow line on each side of the prothorax, frequently interrupted or absent, a spot upon the mesosternal epimeron, two small spots placed close together behind the middle of each elytron and frequently coalescing, a minute external apical spot, a large patch on each side of the pygidium, and a row of spots on each side of the sternum and abdomen.

The head is closely punctured, rather long, and deeply notched in front. The prothorax is finely punctured, attenuated in front, and strongly and rather sharply lobed behind. The elytra are rather parallel-sided and little narrowed towards the extremity; they are coarsely punctured in rows, with two well-marked costæ upon each. The sternal process is conical, rather long, and acuminate.

In the female there are three sharp equidistant teeth to the front tibia. In the male the uppermost tooth is distant from the other two and much shorter.

The pale markings are liable to reduction, and in one specimen in the British Museum have disappeared entirely.

I have seen a considerable number of specimens of this form, which is generally confused with *Clintaria guttifera*, Burm. (= *C. valida*, Lausb.). It differs by its straight and more parallel sides, the median spots of the elytra placed farther back and not obliquely, and the more sharply pointed sternal process.

I at first regarded this as possibly the *C. modesta*, Blanch., but the examination of a co-type kindly sent from the Paris Museum by M. Lesne shows the latter to be a variety of *C. Klugi*, Hope (= *C. flavopicta*, Bl.), with the pale markings very much reduced.

Anthracophora bufo, sp. n.

Ovata, sat depressa, piceo-nigra, velutina, supra et subtus fulvo-variegata, prothoracis, metasterni abdominisque medio costisque duabus elytrorum basi glabris, immaculatis; capite grosse punctato, prothoracis lateribus grossissime et crebre, medio lævius sed fortiter punctatis, marginibus valde sinuatis, basi angulatim emarginata; scutello haud longo, punctato, variegato; elytris irregulariter striatis et punctatis, costa distincta basali, lateribus vix sinuatis; pygidio rugoso, variegato; corpore subtus grosse punctato, lateribus rugose punctato, opaco et variegato, processu sternali breviter acuminato; pedibus brevibus, variegatis, tibiis anticis minute bidentatis.

Long. 16 mm.

Hab. Sylhet.

Deep red-brown, irregularly speckled above and below with

yellow markings, and opaque and velvety except at the middle of the prothorax, metasternum, and abdomen, and a strong costa on the anterior half of each elytron.

The form is ovate and depressed. The elypeus is broad, entire, and strongly punctured. The prothorax is strongly but not closely punctured in the middle, very coarsely and rugosely at the sides, with the lateral margins distinctly angulated at the middle and strongly sinuated behind. The scutellum is rather short, punctured, opaque, and variegated. The elytra are irregularly punctured and striated, and each has a smooth curved costa on the basal half. The pygidium is rugose and the metasternum and abdomen are strongly punctured and shining in the middle, and opaque and closely sculptured with crescent-shaped impressions at the sides. The legs are very short, opaque, and decorated like the body, and there are two very short teeth to the front tibia.

A single specimen from the Bowring Collection has been many years in the Museum.

Rutelidæ.

Fruhstorferia birmanica, sp. n.

Rufo-castanea, corpore subtus pygidioque sat longo rufo-hirsuta.

Corpus breve, robustum, grosse punctatum, modice nitidum, capite rugoso-punctato, antice angustato, apice curvato, carina oculari minuta, haud acuta; prothorace transverso, grosse punctato, medio indistincte sulcato, lateribus bisinuatis, angulis anticis fere rectis, posticis obtusis, margine basali leviter trisinuato; scutello lato, obtuse angulato, punctato; elytris crebre irregulariter punctatis, lineis indistinctis nonnullis; pedum 2 anteriorum tibiis tridentatis, 4 posteriorum unguibus externis profunde fissis.

♂. Corpore brevior, magis parallelo, pygidio incurvato; sat nitido, mandibulis omnino exsertis, ad capitis longitudinem æqualibus, valde recurvatis, acutis, tarsis anticis incrassatis ungueque externo multo majore.

Long. (sine mandibulis) 16 mm.

♀. Multo longiore, ovali, pygidio producto, crebre punctato, corpore supra grossius punctato, punctis annuliformibus, mandibulis parvis, obtusis, elytrorum lateribus post medium callosis.

Long. 20 mm.

Hab. Burma, Ruby Mines (*Doherty*).

Chestnut-red, strongly punctured, with the pygidium and lower surface clothed with tawny hair. The legs are stout, with the front tibiae tridentate and the outer claws of the two posterior pairs strongly bifid. There is a short tubercular prosternal process tufted at the end.

♂. Short, robust, and parallel-sided, with the head coarsely punctured, the clypeus small, narrowed and rounded at the apex, the mandibles produced (about as long as the head), strongly recurved, and acute at the tips. The prothorax is transverse, rather strongly punctured, with the sides parallel behind and the base feebly trisinuated. The scutellum is very short and finely punctured. The elytra are strongly and irregularly punctured, some of the punctures forming lines. The pygidium is turned inwards and sparingly punctured. The front tarsi are thickened and the outer claw much larger than the inner one.

♀. Longer and more oval, with the mandibles not produced or acute, the head more rugose and the prothorax, elytra, and pygidium more coarsely and closely punctured. The elytra have a small but well-marked fold beyond the middle of the outer edge, and the pygidium is prominent.

A single pair of this species was received with the Fry Collection. They are about equal in size to small specimens of *F. 6-maculata*, Kr., but are more robust and convex than that species. It is more strongly punctured above and more hairy beneath, and differs also by the prominent pygidium and well-marked lateral thickening of the elytra in the female and the form of the mandibles in the male. It is likely that the latter attain a greater development than in the type, but they are peculiar by their twisted appearance and abruptly acuminate tips. The maxillary palpi are much stouter than in the other species.

Dr. Ohaus has sent me for comparison a female from Tonkin in his collection. It is like the Burmese female, but more elongate and rather more finely sculptured upon the elytra, and may prove to represent another species.

DESMONYX, gen. nov.

Labium elongatum, acuminatum, sine ligula distincta, palpis prope apicem positis, triarticulatis, articulo ultimo grandi, fusiformi.

Maxillæ reductæ, absque lobis ant dentibus, palpis prope apicem positis, 4-articulatis, articulo ultimo grandi fusiformi.

Mandibulæ porrectæ, falciformes.

Labrum porrectum, angustum, integrum, dense ciliatum.

Clypeus antice latus, trilobatus, ad antennarum basin valde constrictus.

Oculi parum prominentes.

Antennæ (♂) longæ, 10-articulatæ, articulo primo valde clavato, 2-6 subæqualibus, 7 sat brevi, 8-10 longissime flabellatis, ad præcedentes omnes longitudine æqualibus.

Prothorax transversus, lateribus basi que arcuatis.

Scutellum latum, fere semicirculare.

Sternum muticum.

Pedum coxæ anticæ prominentes, tibiæ 4-dentatæ, tibiæ 4 posteriores extus spinosæ, posticæ apice minute serratæ: pedum anticorum (♂) ungue externo lato, valde dentato, articulo penultimo subtus lobato: pedum 4 posteriorum unguibus æqualibus, gracilibus, integris.

Desmonyx humeralis, sp. n.

Late ovatus, brunneus, antennarum clava, vertice, prothoracis medio, scutello elytrorumque parte antica obscurioribus, singulo elythro antice bimaenulato, maculis flavis, approximatis, una prope scutellum alteraque minore posteriore prope marginem lateralem. Corpus supra grosse et rugose punctatum; clypeo subtiliter rugoso, lato, antice trilobato, medio acuto, postice valde constricto; fronte prothoraceque grosse irregulariter punctatis, laxè hirsutis, hujus medio longitudinaliter impresso, basi leviter arcuata, lateribus arcuatis, antice paulo approximatis: scutello sat minute punctato; elytris grosse punctato-striatis et rugosis, singulo apice arcuato; pygidio nitido, minute et laxè punctato; corpore subtus longe hirsuto.

Long. 9-10 mm.

Hab. Burma, Ruby Mines (*Doherty*).

Dark mahogany colour, with the back of the head, the middle of the prothorax, the scutellum, and the anterior part of the elytra, as well as the club of the antennæ, black, and with two yellow spots near the anterior border of each elytron—one near the scutellum and a rather smaller one a little behind and outside the first. The body is robust and convex, coarsely and rugosely punctured above, with the vertex of the head and the prothorax hairy. The clypeus is finely rugose, broad and trilobed in front, strongly constricted at the base of the antennæ. The prothorax is channelled down the middle, broadly rounded at the base, with the front angles acute and the hind angles rounded. The scutellum is nearly semicircular and finely punctured. The elytra are coarsely punctate-striate with the intervals rugose. The pygidium is minutely punctured and shining.

The female is unknown. The antennal club is very long in the male, the last joint of the front tarsus is enlarged, the inner claw thickened and very widely cleft, and the fourth joint produced beneath the claw-joint. The other claws are simple, slender, and equal.

This is an isolated and very remarkable genus, which must be placed amongst the primitive and polymorphic Rutelidæ of the *Parastasia* group, although it has considerable affinities with the Dynastidæ. The slender and symmetrical claws of the four posterior feet are quite foreign to the Rutelidæ and

the clypeus and the organs of the mouth are very peculiar. Another aberrant genus to which *Desmonyx* seems to show some relationship is *Oryctomorphus*, a Chilean genus for which Lacordaire formed a special group of Dynastidæ (the *Oryctomorphides*), associating with it an African genus, *Homœomorphus*, and an Australian one, *Corynophyllus*. This curious assemblage is quite unnatural and a better resting-place has to be found for *Oryctomorphus*. Its claws are movable and slightly unequal on all the feet, and those of the front feet of the male are exactly as in *Desmonyx*, the labrum has a thickened front margin which is visible externally, and in other respects, conspicuously in its bright colouring and sexual differences, it agrees less with any other genus of Dynastidæ than with the *Parastasia* group of Rutelidæ. The latter embraces a variety of forms already recognized as connecting the Rutelidæ and Dynastidæ, but the latter family, if these aberrant members are excluded from it, becomes fairly homogeneous. H. W. Bates in forming the genus *Metapachylus* has pointed out its relationship to *Oryctomorphus* and also to *Parastasia* and *Polymæchus*, but without definitely assigning it to either family.

Another genus, *Mesystæchus* of Waterhouse, placed by its founder among the Anoplognathini, seems to belong also to the present group. Its labrum is quite unlike that characteristic of the former group.

Melolonthidæ.

Dejeania lineata, sp. n.

Fusco-nigra, supra squamosa, subtus nitidior, pectore pedibusque sparse, abdomine dense, griseo-setosis; clypeo semicirculari, nudo, rugoso, fronte subtiliter rugosa, setosa; prothorace globoso, fusco-squamoso, marginibus lateraliter atque postice griseis; scutello fusco; elytris fusco-squamosis, lineis 4 griseis, externa abbreviata; pygidio dense flavido-squamoso; prothoracis margine postico ante scutelli angulos minutissime inciso; scutello lato; elytris postice ad suturam haud angulatis.

♂. Tarsis intermediis sat brevibus, pedibus posticis validis, trochanteribus longis, paulo spinosis.

Long. 7 mm.

Hab. Burma, Shan States.

This species is nearly related to *D.* ("*Hoplia*") *marginatus*, Nonfried, which its author has referred to a wrong group. It is larger than that insect and in addition to the dark margins of the elytra has three dark stripes of equal width to the pale interspaces. The white scales upon the pronotum are more restricted behind. I have seen only males of both

species, which sex, in each, has the hind trochanters very long and spinose. In *D. lineata*, but not in the allied species, the middle tarsi are shortened and thickened also in the male.

Geotrupidæ.

Ochodæus deceptor, sp. n.

Rufo-testaceus, breviter ovatus, corpore supra omnino sat dense granulato, subtus læviore, flavo-hirsuto; clypeo parvo, semi-circulari, mandibulis extus regulariter arenatis; prothorace latissimo, margine laterali recto, angulis anticis rectis, posticis haud late arenatis; scutello elongato, apice acuto; elytris distincte striatis, interstitiis dense setosis.

Long. 5.5-6.5 mm.

♂. Tibiæ anticæ angulo interno producto, femore postico ante apicem dentato.

♀. Capitis vertice tuberculis duobus geminatis armato.

Hab. S. India, Bombay, Madura, Kanara.

This species has a close resemblance to the European *O. chrysomelinus*, F., but the sculpture of the whole upper surface is rather less dense, the side margins of the prothorax straighter, the posterior angles less broadly rounded off, and the scutellum rather narrower and more acute at the apex. The secondary sexual distinctions of the male are the same, but the female is distinguished by a slight crest upon the forehead consisting of two closely approximate tubercles. These are absent in *O. chrysomelinus*, which has instead a single tubercle near the tip of the clypeus.

Ochodæus pallidus, sp. n.

Pallide testaceus, ovatus, capite prothoraceque minute et dense rugosis, setiferis, elytris subnitidis, minute punctulatis et setiferis; clypeo brevissimo, lato; mandibulis extus sinuatis, apice paulo productis, intus leviter dentatis; prothorace lato, margine laterali recto, angulis anticis fere acutis, posticis haud late arcuatis; scutello mediocre, haud acute angulato; tibiæ anticæ dente apicali longo, laud acuto, secundo sat acuto, tertio minutissimo.

Long. 6.5 mm.

Hab. N. India.

Two specimens, both females, were collected by Capt. Boys and have been in the Museum since 1848. The species is more elongate than the preceding one and the elytra are paler and more shining, the sculpture being much less dense. In addition the mandibles are more produced, the clypeus shorter and broader and the scutellum less elongate. The hind tibiæ and tarsi are longer and slenderer and the second tooth of the front tibiæ more acute.

Westwood has mentioned an Indian *Ochodæus* to which the MS. name of *O. indianus* was given by Reiche, but which the former did not consider distinct from *O. chryso-melinus*. This is probably one or other of the two species here described.

Hybosoridæ.

Phæochroops indicus, sp. n.

Pyriformis, fuscus, undique longe rufo-hirtus, capite prothoracequo densissime punctatis, illo angustato, margine regulariter arcuato; prothorace parvo, transverso, lateribus elevatis, denticulatis, regulariter arcuatis, angulis anticis productis, posticis fere rectis; scutello parvo, angusto; elytris valde convexis, postice fortiter ampliatis, dense variolose punctatis, costis tribus modice distinctis; corpore subtus subtiliter rugoso, metasterni medio pedibusque politis; tibiis anticis extus denticulatis, dentibus tribus validis rectis, posticis longe ciliatis, singulo extus medio minute carinato. Long. 11.5 mm.

Hab. S. India, Nilgiri Hills, Anamalai Hills.

Three specimens have been found by Mr. H. L. Andrewes. They are dark olive-brown, clothed all over with long tawny hairs. The head and prothorax are exceedingly densely, and the elytra closely, covered with circular pits. The lower surface is finely rugose, with the middle of the metasternum alone smooth and shining. The labrum is very prominent, quadrate, and coarsely punctured and the clypeus parabolic. The pronotum is very narrow in front and rather broader behind, with the lateral margins raised, denticulate, and gently and uniformly curved, and the posterior angles right angles. The elytra are regularly ampliatis from the shoulders and have each three feebly raised costæ.

The genus *Phæochroops*, with two others, *Phæochridius* and *Pantolasius*, have been placed by their authors, Candèze and Lansberge, amongst the Trogidæ, and excluded from the Hybosoridæ by the presence of five ventral segments only. These forms, however, have certainly a much closer relationship to *Hybosorus*, *Chatodus*, &c., than to *Trox* and appear to me to exhibit no difference of any consequence in the abdomen. A sixth segment is always visible laterally, although partially hidden beneath the hind coxæ, and Lacordaire has observed that this is sometimes the case in *Trox* itself. The form of the antennæ and labrum, however, is very different to that occurring in *Trox*, and if it is considered desirable to retain both families I think the Trogidæ should be restricted by removing the genera *Liparochrus* and *Anaides* to the Hybosoridæ, with which they have most in common.